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ABSTRACT

To assist in the dissemination of information concerning Michigan public library projects funded under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), this publication presents a collection of project reports from grant recipients. The state LSCA long range planning and report process is briefly described and members of the LSCA Planning Committee are listed. Reports are presented in three categories: (1) cooperative sharing, including resource and information sharing, centralized purchasing and processing, centralized cataloging, development of computer output microform (COM) union catalogs, interlibrary lending, computerized circulation control, development of a cooperative holdings database, and automated bibliographic control; (2) expansion of library service to the handicapped, including urban and subregional services to the blind, the deaf and hearing impaired, and the physically handicapped; and (3) development of special collections including outdoor education (nature study), film, Russian language, videocassette, and major urban resource collections. Each report contains funding information, the name and address of the grant recipient, the name of the project director, a map showing the location of the grant recipient, a list of project objectives, a project description, and an evaluation of the project. (ESR)

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LSCA Promotes:

Library Services and Construction Act

- Sharing
- Cooperation
- Linking

Project Descriptions and Impact

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LSCA PLANNING COMMITTEE AND REPORT PROCESS

The LSCA Planning Committee works with the Library of Michigan staff in annually reviewing and revising the Long Range Program: The State Plan for Michigan of the Library Services and Construction Act. To assist in disseminating more comprehensive information concerning LSCA projects, the Committee has recognized achievements of grant recipients through the publication of reports, initially within issues of the Library's newsletter, and now, consolidated within this publication. Through an examination of the impact of projects on a long-term basis, this information can be used on local, state and national levels in evaluating and developing new proposals and methods of funding.

The dissemination process works as follows. Upon request, a project is assigned to a LSCA Planning Committee member. Through an onsite visit and the preparation of a comprehensive report by the grant recipient, information concerning a one or multi-year project is gathered by the LSCA Planning Committee member. This publication is the first in a series of collected reports of this type to be published in Michigan.

Kay Elzinga
Marquette

Jean Frazier
Lansing

Pat Frey
Ann Arbor

Alida Geppert
Paw Paw

L. Robert McConnell
Lansing

William Miller
East Lansing

Emily Mobley
Flint

Jane Hale Morgan
Detroit

Beverly Papai
Farmington

Judy Steepleton
Lawrence

Arthur Woodford
St. Clair Shores

Joseph Yarborough
Lansing

COOPERATIVE SHARING

The Long-Range Program: The State Plan for Michigan of the Library Services and Construction Act presents an ambitious goal for library service in Michigan. The goal is to achieve equality of access to information, and a number of objectives are established in order to successfully meet this goal. In support of this long-range goal for service, LSCA funds have consistently provided assistance in improving and strengthening library service in the state.

The projects included in this segment of the report have been funded, as have all projects reported here, totally or in part by LSCA monies. In line with the intent of the Library Services and Construction Act and the objectives of the state Long-Range Program, these grants were designed to extend and improve library service in one of several ways. Some projects extended public library services to geographical areas and groups of persons without such services or with inadequate services. Many of the projects provide for general improvement of library service through cooperative activity. All projects included here carry out the theme of this report: sharing, cooperation and linking.

RESOURCE SHARING

LIBRARY COOPERATIVE OF MACOMB
16480 Hall Rd.
Mt. Clemens, MI 48044

CoraEllen DeVinney, *Director*
(313) 286-5750

79-80	$ 32,320
80-81	31,635
81-82	31,635
82	22,489
	$117,979

A need was recognized to improve and speed resource sharing within the Library Cooperative of Macomb through the verification of citations and knowledge of the location of materials for interlibrary loan.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To gain access, through a combined microform catalog, to both adult and juvenile books in member libraries.
2) To be assured of accuracy of interlibrary loan requests because authoritative sources for verification of information have been provided to member libraries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

In order to facilitate these objectives, local libraries submitted information regarding their holdings to the cooperative headquarters where staff prepared them for computer input. Printouts in shelf list order were checked by local libraries for accuracy. The purchase of additional typewriters enabled the input of data to the Brodart computer and the resultant computer-output-microfilm (COM) catalog was provided to each member library accompanied by fiche readers in order to utilize the fiche.

In order to improve the accuracy of interlibrary loan requests, standard bibliographic tools were purchased for member libraries (Books in Print, Forthcoming Books in Print, Subject Guide to Books in Print and Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature). In addition, the cooperative headquarters continued to access the state library's resources with telefacsimile equipment.

Some training was conducted by Brodart for the library cooperative staff. The assistant director of the Library Cooperative of Macomb trained staff in member libraries through visits and follow-up through telephone and memo communications.

These activities were initiated in fiscal year 1979/80 and developed through 1982. Additional funds were provided by the Kellogg Foundation as well as directed from the cooperative budget.

EVALUATION:

Loan statistics were compiled and member libraries were queried as to the usefulness of the COM catalog and equipment used to access it.

Statistics for hot-line requests (telephone interloans among member libraries, placed through the headquarters library) showed a decrease in activity over the 1979-81 period, while some libraries reported a dramatic increase in interloans made directly between libraries generated by the use of the COM catalog.

	Hot-Line Requests	% of Change	*Direct Interloans	% of Change
1978	18,276	n/a	n/a	n/a
1979	20,901	+14.4	n/a	n/a
1980	22,828	+12.5	107	+107
1981	20,928	- 8.3	282	+263
1982	1st quarter	- 9.8	874	+340

*Statistics were not kept by all libraries - these figures are from 10 of the 17 member libraries and reflect estimates in some cases.

This shift in interloan patterns resulted in the ability of libraries to furnish materials in a more timely manner, a top priority concern.

The original goal of supplying a union catalog of adult books was expanded to include juvenile books so that the resulting catalog would provide better information for interlibrary loan as well as a more

complete base for future automation and as a cataloging tool.

All member libraries reported using the COM catalog on a daily basis, while the majority used it many times a day. It is used as a verification tool for interlibrary loan, a location tool for the patron, for cataloging new acquisitions and for updating local library entries in the union listing. Local librarians report unanimously that LSCA Title I grant monies have been well spent on the COM catalog project, with more benefits yet to come.

—From the report of Jane Hale Morgan

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LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

PURCHASING, CATALOGING AND PROCESSING

HURON VALLEY LIBRARY SYSTEM
4133 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Mary Croteau, *Director*
(313) 971-6056

79-80	$16,775.00
80-81	11,527.77
	$28,302.77

With no centralized purchasing, cataloging, or processing service, each cooperative member library was ordering books at a low discount and expending staff time in cataloging and processing. In addition, both member libraries and their patrons needed knowledge of the materials owned on a systemwide basis for interlibrary loan purposes.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To develop a centralized purchasing, cataloging and processing system in order to reduce local costs and time consumption.
2) To improve library service by placing cataloging records in machine-readable format for future use in an automated circulation system and in the production of a fiche catalog.
3) To improve library service through the continued utilization of the telefacsimile network for interlibrary loan and through the identification of system holdings.
4) To continue the development of member library collections.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

A centralized department established at the cooperative headquarters provided ordering, cataloging and processing services. Cumulative book supply ordering ensured a financial savings to participant libraries, as well as a savings in staff time. The Ann Arbor Public Library alone saves $30,000 annually in Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) costs. The overall quality of cataloging also improved since professionals were providing the descriptive cataloging.

In order to benefit the cooperative as a whole, interlibrary loan through the telefacsimile network was continued. In addition, member library collections were evaluated and weeded and outdated material discarded. Local reference collections were updated with consultant assistance.

The cooperative was able to put over 100,000 records on tape in machine-readable format. A number of staff members attended a variety of automation workshops and meetings in order to more intelligently discuss the COM catalog and automated circulation system.

During the grant periods, numerous publications and manuals were prepared to benefit both staff and patrons. These included technical service manuals and forms, and bibliographies on local history, medicine and the law.

EVALUATION:

The following data was gathered in order to better evaluate grant success: statistical counts of books added and withdrawn, adult and juvenile books processed, card sets produced, orders processed, number of titles ordered, percent of duplication to assess cost effectiveness of centralization, and interlibrary loan circulation including use of the telefacsimile machine.

To date, 43,233 card sets have been produced and 31,818 books have been processed (this does not include Ann Arbor). A survey of member librarians indicated 100% support for continued centralized technical service. Labor costs have been saved in alphabetizing catalog cards (cards come ready to be

shelved) and in purchasing and cataloging. Additional money is saved through the provision of supplies and catalog cards for books and in gaining larger discounts through centralized purchasing.

The inputting of the system's cataloging records on OCLC was seen as especially valuable in that it formed the basis of an automated circulation system and a microfiche catalog. The system librarians considered these services as high priority items. The purchase of microfiche readers for the librarians led to a number of them acquiring fiche materials other than Michigan Occupational Information System (MOIS) on microfiche.

The availability of the MOIS System and accompanying staff workshops have been beneficial to patrons. In addition, interlibrary loan circulation increased noticeably. Prior to the grant program, interlibrary loan circulation was 6,930 in 1978. In 1979 it was 12,208; and, in 1980, 14,030.

Member librarians, in general, felt they had benefited from in-service and other educational opportunities.

—From the report of Pat Frey

OCLC STATISTICS

Year	Titles	# FTUs	% Dup.	Cataloging Phase
1977	10,013	8,245	17.7	Pre-centralized
1978	11,184	8,140	27.3	Partial centralized
1979	16,361	11,056	32.5	Centralized
1980	24,910	14,255	43	
1981	23,032	13,407	42	

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COM UNION CATALOG

WHITE PINE LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
4570 Lawndale Road
Saginaw, Michigan 48603

Susan J. Hill, *Director*
(517) 792-0001

79-80	$15,235
80-81	13,850
81-82	36,280
82-83	$25,793
	$90,158

A complete union catalog of materials owned by all member libraries of the cooperative was needed. Such a catalog would subsequently increase the proportion of requests that could be filled within the cooperative and would also decrease the time needed to fill those requests.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To provide all residents of the White Pine Library Cooperative with speedy access to library materials to fill their educational, informational, and recreational needs.
2) To provide users with interlibrary loan material 25% faster than previously.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Four successive grants enabled the cooperative to install a computer-output-microfilm (COM) union catalog system. The system enabled member libraries to convert their manual catalogs to a centralized computer system thus promoting fast and easy access to holdings information on a region-wide basis.

Formal three-hour training sessions on the use of the COM catalog, its repair and maintenance, and its use with patrons were conducted for all employees of cooperative libraries. Additional training sessions were conducted for new staff members as necessary.

News releases and local libraries arranged for pictures during training sessions. Posters and booklets explaining the COM catalog to patrons were distributed to member libraries. Three libraries had COM catalog floats in their local parade. They used a cat costume and a sign that said, "There's a new CAT in town." One library displayed the COM cat at their county fair.

EVALUATION:

Surveys and questionnaires gathered statistics on the number of interloan requests and the length of time needed to fill them as well as anecdotal reports. The surveys indicated that average length of time needed to fill requests increased primarily due to an increase in reserves. Additional data provided the following information:

- The number of interloans increased significantly from 1,580 in 1978 to 2,190 in 1980, an increase of 40%.
- The number of requests filled within the cooperative increased from 45.2% to 73.5%.
- The percentage of interloan requests filled increased from 71.4% in 1978 to 85.8% in 1980.

Patrons benefited in that feedback on requests was immediate. Their concept of library service was expanded beyond the boundaries of their local facility.

This project will be continued in the future and will be improved through the addition of subject and name authority control, inventories, and deletion of duplicate entries. The possibility of adding the holdings of academic libraries in the area will also be considered.

—From the report of Robert McConnell

INTRA-LOAN SYSTEM

NORTHLAND LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
316 East Chisholm Street
Alpena, MI 49707

Roger Mendel, *Director*
(517) 356-1622

80-81	$20,875
81-82	19,855
82	14,629
	$55,359

As the state's poorest library resource area, the cooperative engaged in an educational process in order to create an awareness of library resources in the region, a willingness to share resources and to teach concepts of networking resources beyond local service areas.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To employ a professional librarian on a full-time basis to provide a variety of needed library services for both the cooperative and its patrons.
2) To establish reference access points within the region in order to promote efficient service to patrons, to reduce out-of-region dependency and to encourage the maximum use of available resources.
3) To increase ability within the cooperative to provide information through the use of locator tools, indexes, etc.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

With the hiring of a full-time librarian, the initiating of an awareness of the advantages gained through resource sharing within the cooperative was essential. Local libraries needed to become aware of the advantages of sharing resources, to acquire the training and equipment to do so, and to prepare for eventual databasing of their collections to enable regional and statewide access by library users.

With the agreement of the implementation of an intra-loan program, access points, policies and protocols were established. As these new access points absorbed increasingly larger shares of the intra-loan requests, Alpena County Library (previously the only regional resource serving the loan needs of the region) had to answer fewer referrals.

In order to improve patron service and information availability, the following tools were purchased: Minolta reader-printer, New York Times and Detroit News indexes, Magazine Index and assorted back-up periodicals. Telefacsimile equipment was leased to enhance interloan abilities.

An open house was held and informal instruction provided in the use of access points and record-keeping. Member librarians also attended workshops on microcomputer use and selection.

Prior to the grant periods, member libraries were indifferent if not opposed to an intra-loan program. This project has successfully turned that attitude around. Cooperative librarians now rank intra-loan service as their first priority and the building of a computer-output-microfilm catalog as a third priority. Member libraries have elected to continue the intra-loan service to each other without any fee charges. In order to publicize this service, posters, brochures and bookmarks were produced and circulated.

EVALUATION:

Statistics collected reinforce the success of the intra-loan program to date. By the end of the second year, Northland Cooperative members answered 31.83% of their own needs compared to 7% before the project. The State Library and Detroit Public Library received 1,125 fewer ILL referrals from Northland in the second project year than they would have without the project (see accompanying table).

The decline in annual number of reference requests reflects (1) increased fills without interlibrary loan (ILL) due to improved reference collections and training at local libraries from a 1979 LSCA project, (2) cooperative procedures drawn to discourage submittal of unverifiable requests, (3) user discouragement by ILL loan and insurance fees and (4) member libraries' staff and open hours cuts.

To summarize, this intra-loan system has benefited the following groups:

- Patrons of Northland Cooperative's 17 libraries - faster service, more frequently without fees.
- Alpena County Library - reduced borrowing load from its collection and load on its staff time.
- State Library and Detroit Public Library - reduced borrowing, staff search and transmittal time.
- Northland librarians - first experience building a joint service with each librarian participating in design and delivery.
- Access libraries at Petoskey, Presque Isle and Alcona - this was a first experience handling ILL referrals and an eye-opener to the problems of ILL central access points.
- Northland librarians - they became aware how much faster and more economical it would be if they had a locator tool telling them what neighboring libraries owned.
- Peer pressure after the Phase I project year resulted in all but one of the 17 libraries willing to loan their books to other members. There was recognition that members took particular pains not to lose each other's books and to return them on time because they knew each other personally.
- Cooperative headquarters - more carefully processed referrals from its members, from cooperation and enthusiasm in planning union catalog projects and from members knowing each other better through ILL interaction.
- Multitype libraries in the area - welcomed to join NLC services because there is the understanding that their resources are needed in combination with NLC members for best use of the region's resources.

—From the report of Kay Elzinga

INTRA-LOAN GRANTS
PHASE I AND PHASE II STATISTICS

Year	Total Requests NLC/NILS	Alpena Answered	Petoskey Answered	Presque Isle Answered	Alcona Answered	NLC/NILS Answered	% Ans. by Alpena	% Ans. by NILS & Other Access Points	% Ans. in Region
1979 Control year	6,354(703)	703					11%		11%
PROJECT BEGINS		Original Access Point	New Access Points						
1980	5,169(1407)	1051	126	190		40	20%	7%	27%
1981	4,860(1526)	538	227	427	44	290	11%	20%	31%
1982	2,994(1125)	391	113	395	28	198	13%	24½%	37½%
	13,023(4058)	1980 (2683)	466	1,012	72	528	14.66% avg.	17.16% avg.	31.83% avg.

Access points funded by grant.

LSCA
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COMCAT UNION CATALOG

MIDEASTERN MICHIGAN LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
1026 East Kearsley
Flint, MI 48502

Eugene Griffel, *Director*
(313) 232-7119

79-80	$ 31,730
80-81	27,720
81-82	27,100
82	20,236
	$106,786

Because no public library can afford all resources, a computer output-microfilm (COM) union catalog was developed to display title holding information for the 12 public libraries within the cooperative area. In essence, all resources of member libraries have become available to the patron regardless of where they are residing.

OBJECTIVES:

1) Create a COM union catalog of the library holdings in the cooperative area.
2) Create one union listing of holdings which could replace the traditional card catalogs within public libraries.
3) Utilize a COM catalog for facilitating and improving interlibrary loan transactions, to meet the needs of library users.
4) Create a machine-readable database and have the capability to consider other automated projects utilizing the master database materials.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

This project began in 1975 with Kellogg Foundation support in order to provide a union catalog to all cooperative member libraries. Beginning in 1979, LSCA funds were used to continue the project. After an initial study, General Research Corporation of Santa Barbara, California was selected to produce the COMCAT. The first priority was to add the duplicate holdings of all member libraries for titles already in the COMCAT database. These were titles held by Flint Public Library. The second phase will be to add the unique holdings of all libraries. Current materials are added on an ongoing basis. The catalog was initially produced triannually (now biannually); 69 copies are produced and distributed throughout the cooperative. Not only does the union catalog provide a combined database of holdings; but it also has provided the catalog for some libraries where no public catalog of even their own holdings previously existed.

Member public libraries were required to have their own COMCAT readers. Project funds were used to purchase 27 readers for member libraries. An additional 34 readers were purchased by libraries from their own funds.

A series of workshops were held to introduce the COMCAT and provide instruction on the use of the COMCAT reader to library staff. Workshops were devoted to specific issues, as well as the use and maintenance of necessary equipment. The cooperative arranged and sponsored all workshops. Five persons attended a 1½-day, indepth training session on repairs of COMCAT readers while sixty persons attended three separate three-hour sessions for key operators.

Several newspaper articles in dailies and weeklies informed the local residents of the project and resultant improvement in services. Public awareness was further achieved through pamphlets, posters, brochures, and photos displayed and available at each member library. A special staff newsletter called "What's New, COMCAT?" was frequently produced for exchange of information and latest developments at a professional level.

Currently member libraries are contributing to the project, both with funds and in-kind contributions. Members pay approximately 40% of the direct costs of the union catalog, while federal funds support the balance. In addition, they have decided to absorb all project costs should federal funds be terminated.

EVALUATION:

Evaluation of the project consisted of responses gathered from member libraries. Survey results, compiled in 1981, indicated that the COMCAT project was well received by both users and cooperative staff.

The staff received tremendous assistance in locating materials for subject requests and in speeding up the entire interlibrary loan process. The COMCAT greatly facilitated interlibrary loan activities. Interlibrary loan transactions are increasing each year. Statistics indicated a 10% increase between 1980 and 1981.

Although the responses to the survey of member libraries reported technical problems and some incompleteness, in general COMCAT was very well received by both library users and staff. It was felt that it helped with subject searches and increased the number of titles interloaned. Calendar year 1980 interloan requests totaled 60,610; in 1981 there were 66,526 requests. Currently, technical problems are being resolved by an authority clean-up committee. Member libraries are requested to examine their records to identify problems and/or inaccuracies.

The project added many duplicate holdings of some member libraries to the Flint Public Library titles already in the COMCAT database. The next step is to add unique holdings of all libraries. Today, the COMCAT union list contains approximately 222,000 entries, to which another 8,500 to 10,000 new entries are added annually.

Library users benefited by having readily available the catalog of a large collection. This was and continues to be especially helpful to the users of small outlying libraries and those libraries that previously had no catalog.

For most libraries, the COMCAT has eliminated the need for catalog card reproduction and filing. For the Flint Public Library, card catalogs have been eliminated in the main building, as well as its branches. Another example of benefit is the Genesee District Library whose 15 branches now have COMCATs, thus increasing their interloan activities by 10%.

Now that library holdings have been captured in a machine-readable format, other projects such as automated circulation systems or specialized projects can be considered.

—From the report of Emily Mobley

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

EXTENDED INTERLOAN SERVICE

SUPERIORLAND LIBRARY
COOPERATIVE
217 N. Front Street
Marquette, MI 49855

Ruth Kell, *Director*
(906) 228-7697

79-80	$11,572
80-81	9,773
81-82	20,647
82	13,784
	$55,776

Public libraries in the Superiorland Cooperative encounter interloan problems similar to those experienced by many other cooperatives. An extra problem to contend with, however, is the distance factor implicit in the U.P. areas.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To improve area residents' access to the resources of libraries within the region through the establishment of a centralized interlibrary loan service.
2) To improve area residents' access to state and national resources.
3) To increase the use of, and turn-around time of interlibrary loan transactions.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

LSCA funds were utilized to expand cooperative interloan and reference services. Since 1980, the Superiorland Library has also served as a regional outlet for the Upper Peninsula Region of Cooperation. With the establishment of this expanded system, small libraries in the area are able to obtain books requested within two days as opposed to one week.

Resource sharing was encouraged among cooperative members by reimbursing net lenders for the cost of interloaning and locator tools made it possible to locate and share resources more easily. The Superiorland interloan center accessed state and national interloan networks through state locator tools and through the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) interloan subsystem. In addition, by becoming a regional outlet, reciprocal borrowing arrangements with other outlets were formalized. The interloan center was staffed with a full-time library technician and additional personnel as needed.

In order to upgrade member libraries, reference collections were expanded utilizing federal funds. This was done in order to increase direct patron access to information sources.

Training was provided for both professional staff and the library technician in the use of OCLC Subsystem. The technician was also trained in the use of verification and locator tools.

In order to publicize these service improvements, local newspapers notified the community of LSCA grant amounts and projects. Fliers advertising cooperative services promoted the expanded interloan service.

EVALUATION:

Project evaluations were prepared based on statistics gathered on interloan activity. Evaluative letters and surveys completed by participating librarians were also reviewed.

In the four years Superiorland received LSCA I money to fund interlibrary loan service, there was a dramatic increase in the number of requests for materials from users in the area. In 1978, the cooperative processed 1,490 requests for books. In 1980/81, a total of 5,358 requests were received.

Patterns of borrowing were established that greatly reduced the time taken to successfully fill an information or title request. Over 40% of all title requests were located and filled from library collections within the region; in excess of 60% of all subject requests were filled from the reference collections in the Marquette area; and, 83% of all

periodical articles were located in the region union list of serials. Prior to 1979, member public libraries automatically referred interloans to the state library without attempting to search local collections. Delays that were costly both in time and money were the norm.

Regional cooperation has meant faster delivery of interloans. It is estimated that most requests today are either filled or referred by the Interloan Center within two days. Participation in the OCLC network has enabled Superiorland to fill a larger percentage of interloan requests. For the past few years, Superiorland has consistently filled better than 75% of all requests for books.

Regional locator tools, such as union list of serials and the card catalog of books cataloged on OCLC, have enabled Superiorland to share the resources of some of the smaller public libraries. As member libraries' holdings are added to the OCLC database, they are lending more titles each year outside the cooperative, as well. The Richmond Township Library, one of the smallest libraries, has a framed interloan request from Harvard University hanging in the library.

In 1978, Superiorland accepted only title requests for interloan. As trained staff was added, requests for periodical articles and for information/subject materials were filled. This has been an invaluable service to students and others doing research.

—From the report of Jean Frazier

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COM UNION CATALOG

WOODLANDS LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
415 South Superior, Suite A
Albion, MI 49224

Jeffrey Johnson, *Director*
(517) 629-9469

79-80	$ 34,585
80-81	24,995
81-82	34,175
82	34,390
	$128,145

Growing user demands indicate the need to develop a comprehensive interloan system to support libraries throughout the cooperative.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To develop a machine-readable database listing the holdings of member libraries and to reproduce the database in a computer online microfiche (COM) catalog format available to all participating libraries.
2) To standardize and upgrade the hardware needed to read the COM catalog film and to purchase readers for the eight small libraries still without access to the COM.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

Cooperative users are scattered in small towns and villages across lower Michigan. Their local libraries are generally small and very limited in resources. The larger county libraries have better collections but still operate a number of small branches which are very similar to the independent township and city libraries in the cooperative.

The reading public in all these libraries needed access to a wider range of materials than could be provided locally. The collections of the small libraries were limited in depth and in size. Only by sharing the strengths of a large number of these collections could a comprehensive collection be provided to these residents of rural areas.

COM catalog supervision was provided by the Woodlands headquarters office. The day-to-day supervision of data input was provided by the Monroe County Library System under contract to the cooperative. COM catalogs were distributed to 34 member libraries as planned (92 locations).

All of the 34 member libraries in the cooperative participated to some extent. The larger county libraries and city libraries took the leadership roles in helping to plan and develop the COM catalog. Their collections are most fully represented in the database. The Monroe County Library System played a central role in planning, coordinating, and maintaining the COM catalog. Three editions of the COM catalog were produced by Brodart, Inc., for the cooperative. A list of potential duplicate entries was also generated from the COM database.

A total of 73 new microfiche readers were purchased to support the COM catalog project. Of this total, eight machines were purchased with LSCA funds, at the cost of $6,200. The balance was funded by the cooperative.

COM related activities included a survey of equipment needs carried out in January, 1981, and a training session on use of readers conducted in June of 1981 by a company representative. Basic operation, repair, and maintenance was covered. This training was open to all member libraries. Continuing informal training is available from the library staff, usually in the form of answers to specific questions.

In order to enhance awareness, the COM catalog project was reported in all cooperative publications throughout its development. This includes the monthly newsletter and the quarterly publication *Smoke Signals*. The COM project was also reported in the annual report for the cooperative. The operation of the COM catalog reader by the public and by library staff is simple and practically self-explanatory. However, to assist with this, the cooperative published a small, spiral-bound instruction book to be placed with each reader for ready reference by users.

COM by-products planned for the future include possible databases for automated circulation systems, which can be extracted from the COM files at little cost. Another development could be the replacement of card catalogs in small libraries and branch libraries by the COM catalog of the cooperative. This

would be a great savings in time and expense for the member libraries. At some point, the entire COM database could be put on-line, but this does not seem likely at this time.

EVALUATION:

The steady increase of interlibrary loan requests testifies to the successful adoption of the COM catalog as a basic service of the cooperative. The minor procedural problems encountered in the project have been met and overcome without incident. The overall demand for faster progress has been limited by the total of state and federal funds available to support the project.

The annual report for 1980-81 is a good example of total interlibrary loan (ILL) volume in the cooperative. There were 59,487 requests for materials, and 82,346 books and print items were delivered in response to those requests. The cost of this service was $1.86 per item for ILL staff and $.76 per item for delivery, for a total of $2.62 per item. This is a cooperative expense and does not include the cost of the COM catalog project. For the period September, 1981, through June, 1982, some 48,632 ILL requests were made. This steady increase in use clearly shows the need for the COM catalog and its wide acceptance.

Benefits from the project have been seen throughout the cooperative. The changes were most marked in the smaller libraries that gained access to rich resources through the COM catalog. It is interesting to note that while county libraries, such as Van Buren County, have reported a strong and rapid rise in ILL requests received as a result of the COM catalog, their volume of requests had also increased sufficiently to keep them in the category of a net borrower. This symbolizes the general increase in ILL traffic brought about through the COM catalog project. All libraries benefited, and even strong county library systems increased their borrowing as the COM made more items available.

From the user viewpoint, the COM project gave direct access to library holdings throughout the area. Both library staff and the general public could search the COM catalog to identify specific materials. An author, title, and subject search capability was provided by the COM.

For library staff there was the added advantage of improving interloan efficiency by showing the actual locations of all the items listed, allowing direct and specific requests to be made by all participating libraries.

For library staff at the two ILL centers of the cooperative (Willard and Monroe), the COM provided a quick and easy method of searching for needed material and also insured that many of the requests that they received had already been verified (or at least searched) in the COM catalog.

—From the report of Arthur Woodford

PROJECT RAISE

LANSING COMMUNITY
COLLEGE LIBRARY
419 North Capitol Avenue
Lansing, MI 48901

Ellen M. Person, *Director*
(517) 483-1656

79-81 **$50,000**

In an effort to encourage cooperative sharing within the metropolitan area, a multitype resource and sharing cooperative was established joining the Lansing Community College Library, the Lansing Public Library and other area libraries.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To create a database of the holdings of participating Lansing area libraries in order to provide a broader base of resource information for public use.
2) To develop cooperative arrangements to facilitate public access to all participating library collections while still maintaining institutional accountability.
3) To improve individual collection development based on a knowledge of selection policies and practices and through collective collection development planning.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

Project RAISE—Resource and Information Sharing Effort—was partially funded through an LSCA Title III grant.

Lansing Community College used its initial grant money to purchase a Computer Library System, Inc. (CLSI) minicomputer, currently housed in the college's central computer facility; the availability of the grant money and the reality of the computer helped convince the Lansing School District's business and data processing managers that it would be in the public library's long-term interest for the city to cooperate with LCC and fund the public library's conversion to CLSI circulation in a shared venture with LCC. Thus, the first phase of Project RAISE, to create a joint database of area holdings for public use, regardless of type of library, was on its way to fulfillment.

LCC was able, through a process of retrospective conversion, to add all cataloged items to their CLSI database, as well as a variety of uncataloged items. LCC thus became the first library in the country to have its entire collection in machine-readable format and, in addition, be available both as an online catalog and as a circulation system. In addition to its own records, LCC added Lansing Public Library's records to the database, and LCC users can be aware of LPL resources which may complement their own institution's holdings, or even duplicate something which is checked out at LCC (which they can also easily determine through the system).

The system was originally planned to have a 32-terminal port capacity. Lansing Public, utilizing five ports, went online earlier in 1982 with the shared circulation system and also participates in shared cataloging. Overall, demands on the system necessitated the addition of eight ports in mid-1982.

In order to ensure public awareness, the expected implementation of the CLSI system was publicized in the local newspaper and in public information items written for LCC consumption. A thorough public awareness campaign directed toward LCC's constituency began as LCC embarked on its OCLC affiliation and retrospective conversion project. In general, much effort went into making all components of the campus aware of the Library's computerization projects.

Staff of both libraries received and continue to receive formal training conducted by CLSI. During the planning and implementation stages of the circulation and cataloging project, many formal and informal meetings were held.

EVALUATION:

Observation and anecdotal reports have to date been the main source of user and staff feedback.

LCC is planning a major study of staff and user reactions toward an on-line catalog.

The main beneficiaries at this phase are LCC and Lansing Public Library staff and library users. The growth of staff in the area of knowledge of computer based library services and the potential for improving service to library users cannot be overemphasized.

An objective of LCC's library for a number of years has been to create an environment for realizing library service improvement by going beyond the walls of our libraries when appropriate. Both staff and public realize that this objective is made truly possible with computer-based service.

—From the report of William Miller

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LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

COMPUTERIZED CIRCULATION CONTROL

LAKELAND LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
60 Library Plaza, N.E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

Kay Davis, *Director*
(616) 456-4426

79-80	$ 33,834.44
80-81	33,606.21
81-82	45,280.00
82	31,719.00
	$144,439.65

Circulation charging systems used in Lakeland member libraries varied greatly. Half of the libraries used some form of manual system and no library used a computer-assisted system which would give the capability of permitting inquiry as well as full inventory circulation processes and records. It was critical for the cooperative to provide services which facilitated the interactive flow of materials between the members.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To build materials and patron databases.
2) To increase the effective "hit rate" of inter-library loan demand titles by 25% over current rate.
3) To provide for extension of the system to Lakeland libraries at the rate of 13 terminals per year until maximum effective extension of the system is achieved.
4) To provide a computer-based circulation control system throughout the cooperative to facilitate the availability of materials and mutual access to member collections.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

The Lakeland Library Cooperative received LSCA grants over a four year period to provide a computer-based circulation control system. It was essential that this system was capable of extension to all member libraries. The system was to facilitate the availability of materials and mutual access to the collections of member libraries from any point within the cooperative.

After a great deal of careful planning and consideration for a number of other computer-assisted objectives within the cooperative, the Computer Library System, Inc., (CLSI) system was selected.

The central console was placed at the Grand Rapids Public Library. Inputting terminals were originally placed at the library and at four branches of the Kent County Library System, but within a short time, some of these terminals were redistributed and additional terminals purchased to begin inputting records at other locations. By late 1982, 35 library outlets had terminals (63 terminals in use) with 25 library outlets using the system for on-line circulation. The remainder are still inputting records into the system. It was projected that 13 library outlets would be added each year.

The basic training tool for inputting was the Inputters Catalog, prepared by the Computer Cataloging Committee. In addition, cheat sheets were prepared as working documents. As each library received a terminal, central staff visited the library for at least one day to teach the basic inputting functions. As terminals are added, the procedure continues. Subsequent sessions were held, again at the inputting library, to deal with original cataloging and patron inputting. The contract with CLSI required them to provide some training, and they have been relied on to train circulation staff in the system's intricacies prior to going on-line for circulation. This again is a one-day session.

Cooperative policy has always been to publicize activities through local public libraries. Efforts have therefore been limited to an initial release to library periodicals on signing the contract and later on the reception of a $200,000 Kellogg grant. Local efforts have varied both in their intensity and in their results.

As this project moves forward, the cooperative sees the immediate need to upgrade the system in

order to provide for additional terminal ports which would allow for the inclusion of the remainder of the Lakeland library outlets in the system. It would also be desirable to add subject headings for many of the older titles which were input without them. Secondly, ways will be explored to make the database available to the public as an on-line catalog.

EVALUATION:

Sixty-three terminals were in use with 25 libraries utilizing the system for on-line circulation. Lakeland was averaging over 200,000 circulations per month (as libraries move from inputting to circulating this number will keep rising). As far as furthering cooperative access, a single database for patrons has encouraged reciprocal borrowing since on-line libraries have immediate access to the delinquency status of any patron from any Lakeland library. Interloan increases since local libraries have direct access to the holdings and status information on requested items. The computer provides monthly statistics on both reciprocal borrowing and interloan.

The demand for terminals far exceeded predictions. A 5-year plan was developed with the intention of adding 13 terminals per year, however, the demand for multiple terminals was greater than anticipated. All libraries currently on-line for circulation have at least two terminals and many who are still inputting see a need for a second already. In addition, the Kellogg grant made it possible for many libraries to begin the project earlier than would have otherwise been possible. As a result, in a remarkably short time, the 64 maximum capacity of the system was reached. To add additional libraries and include the rest of the member libraries a major upgrade will be necessary.

Member libraries benefited from this project in several significant ways. The ability to access to each other's collections directly was probably the most beneficial. In some libraries an immediate answer can be given to the request for a title, while in others the time needed is considerably less than previously required. Chances of locating a title within the cooperative have also increased.

Libraries have benefited from the automated circulation system. The ease of both check-out with its automatic patron check, and check-in with its automatic fine calculation is of tremendous benefit to many libraries. The place-a-hold function is another feature that benefits both staff and patrons. Although at present only the owning library can place holds, many are willing to place holds for patrons of other libraries. Staff time can be better utilized now that many manual operations are automated and fewer errors occur. A systemwide borrower card facilitates patron identification throughout the cooperative and improves control over problem patrons.

The major problem encountered to date has been with equipment and response time. The system has been unable to support 64 terminals at the expected response time.

From the report of Judith Steepleton

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COOPERATIVE HOLDINGS DATA BASE

BLUE WATER LIBRARY FEDERATION
210 McMorran Boulevard
Port Huron, MI 48060

Harry Wu, *Director*
(313) 987-7323

79-80	$ 7,745
80-81	5,105
81-82	8,100
82	3,870
82-83	6,807
	$31,627

Prior to this project, members of the Blue Water Library Federation did not know what titles were owned by co-members of the cooperative. Through the conversion of holdings into the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) data base, that problem has been eradicated.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To facilitate identification of member library collections by inputting current and retrospective holdings on OCLC tape.
2) To provide cataloging information for all member libraries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Before LSCA Title I funds became available for this project, member library holdings were unknown to either headquarters or other libraries in the cooperative. From 1979 through 1982, over 17,000 titles were put on OCLC tape. In addition, cataloging can now be provided for members by sending them a printout of bibliographic information. Since most small communities do not have professional librarians on staff, the ability to have cataloging done by a headquarters librarian and forwarded in the form of a printout is much appreciated and goes a long way to unify cataloging throughout the cooperative.

This project has proven very beneficial to patrons. It enables them to acquire needed materials more efficiently and at a cost savings. Turn around time is shortened by knowing exactly where any requested title is located.

The head of the headquarters' technical services unit provided numerous training for staff of member libraries. Participants were acquainted initially with the scope and intent of the project. Later training was provided on the verification of previous cataloging and the checking of call numbers, shelf lists, etc.

To date, it appears that this project has been of benefit to member libraries throughout the cooperative and their patrons. Cooperative plans are to continue to input all holdings. The data base formed will, in the future, provide a basis for both an automated circulation system and for the production of a computer-output-microfilm (COM) catalog.

EVALUATION:

Both statistics and comments from librarians indicate the success of this project. Data is accumulated on the number of titles input onto the OCLC tapes, both new and retrospective. In addition, the interloan librarian keeps statistics on the number of titles which were interloaned.

From the report of Arthur Woodford

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

AUTOMATED BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

WAYNE/OAKLAND
LIBRARY FEDERATION
33030 Van Born Road
Wayne, MI 48184

Leo Dinnan, *Director*
(313) 326-8910

80-81	$ 80,000
81-82	76,240
82-83	38,649
	$194,889

In 1978, a task force of eight Wayne/Oakland Library Federation (WOLF) librarians set out to find answers to specific questions about automated circulation systems. They sought to determine how these systems worked, their cost and the benefits which WOLF libraries could expect from their utilization. Based on their finds, WOLF sought to establish an automated system.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To acquire computer equipment and software to support a cooperative-wide on-line automated bibliographic control system and its subsystems that reduce the costs currently affecting local budgeted funds.
2) To establish a Management Council to advise WOLF on policies and programs for bibliographic control development and create a cadre of librarians who are particularly well informed on automation. These librarians will be able to assist other libraries with planning and training for automation.
3) To reduce data transmission costs which will in turn reduce the operational costs that are spread to member libraries.
4) To provide access to remote databases, a useful adjunct to local and cooperative level reference service.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

LSCA Title I funds enabled the member libraries of WOLF to plan the development of an automated library service that would be coordinated on a cost-sharing basis. After extensive investigation and research, the task force developed specific performance requirements used to select and award a contract to Cincinnati Electronics.

In August of 1982, WOLF was informed by Cincinnati Electronics that they had discovered serious internal problems that would delay the delivery of their system. Rather than wait, WOLF cancelled the contract and reissued a revised request for proposals. Eight proposals were received and that of Geac Computers, Inc., was accepted.

The Geac automated library system is being acquired in phases. The first phase includes 18 libraries. Twenty other libraries are scheduled for subsequent phases.

Additional libraries will come on the system as local resources permit. At full development, it is expected the system will include all member libraries and handle over 300 terminals.

Financing for the system is built on a foundation of LSCA I grants. Member libraries agreed to use LSCA grants for purchasing the central site computer equipment. The remaining cost of equipment will come from long-term interest-free loans from seven member libraries and from capital cost shares assessed to each library.

Each member library has agreed to buy its own in-house equipment and pay its own telecommunications costs. Reduced telecommunications costs are realized by using high-speed multiplexed circuits, with thirty or more terminals per circuit. Three libraries will avoid telecommunications costs entirely by utilizing cable television lines for data transmission.

The automated system is governed by the Automation Management Council made up of eight WOLF librarians. The Council makes policy and expenditure recommendations concerning automation to the WOLF Board of Trustees.

EVALUATION:

Evaluation of the project consists of and reflects responses gathered from member libraries and from adopted resolutions of the Automation Management Council.

Terminals at 65 libraries of member communities in Wayne and Oakland counties access a master data file of 200,000 titles, representing over 3 million holdings. Information can be accessed by author, title, subject, Library of Congress and International Standard book number.

Once totally operational, the automated system will be capable of handling database management, circulation and other desirable functions. Spin-off products will include interlibrary loan statistics, comprehensive use statistics, computer output microfilm catalogs, database information and book purchasing guidance.

In summary, the WOLF project of automating libraries is on a scale that has not been equalled anywhere in Michigan. Nearly 2 million residents have the potential of being better serviced by the WOLF member libraries.

From the report of Donald Leaf

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

COOPERATIVE UNION CATALOG

SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN
LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
200 S. Kalamazoo Avenue
Paw Paw, MI 49079

Alida Geppert, *Director*
(616) 657-4698

80-81	$20,840
81-82	19,415
82	16,109
82-83	19,751
	$76,115

As a cooperative with over one million volumes, access limited to a card file hindered the long-range goal of resource sharing among member libraries. A system of current and retrospective holding records for members in machine-readable format was essential.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To provide current and retrospective holding records in machine-readable format.

2) To produce on a regular basis, holdings information in a computer-output-microfilm (COM) format.

3) To facilitate borrowing among member libraries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

In excess of a million volumes are owned by member libraries of the Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative. Access to these holdings was limited to a manual card file which contained from one year to eighteen years worth of holding records from individual members. After a six month study, the cooperative grants committee recommended that the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) system could best serve as the vehicle for developing a cooperative-wide database and provide machine-readable format for production of a COM catalog.

Varying techniques were utilized on a continual basis to help staff become aware of project developments during the grant periods. While cooperative council and service center meetings were held on a quarterly basis, informal study groups met six times each year. Special mailings and newsletter articles were also used to reach staff. Michigan Library Consortium OCLC workshops provided training for member library staff.

On the whole, the cooperative benefited from this LSCA project because the availability of COM catalogs has made interlibrary loan service much more cost effective. Member libraries have benefited through speedier service and the immediate knowledge that an item is available within the region. Patrons benefited by being able to have access to many more titles than would be available in their own local library.

Future plans for the project are to complete the retrospective conversion of holdings for member libraries and to provide the information as an online union catalog with an interlibrary loan message system for facilitating electronic bookings for delivery. The future for the project is dependent upon the limitations of equipping and funding member libraries.

EVALUATION:

Statistics gathered were evaluated on a monthly and yearly basis in order to determine usefulness of the project, future direction for the project, and to discover problems. Figures on centralized and decentralized resource sharing were also tabulated.

Data gathered showed that most member libraries used the COM catalog as a resource tool to locate materials needed by patrons. Most libraries have purchased microfiche readers to use expressly with

the COM catalog. In some libraries, patrons have access to the COM fiche for interlibrary loan purposes. In conclusion, LSCA funds have provided a good start at encouraging resource sharing among member libraries through the continuation of this cooperative union catalog project.

From the report of Joseph Yarbrough

EXPANDING SERVICE TO THE HANDICAPPED

One of several objectives formulated to meet the long-range goal of equality of access to information is service to the physically handicapped. The need to establish or expand this type of service is also addressed in the Library Services and Construction Act.

Library service to the blind and physically handicapped has been provided for years in Michigan through two regional libraries and a number of subregional centers. The need for those subregionals, designed to be public library service centers offering direct and individualized service at a local level, continues. The establishment of a new subregional is reported in this section.

Secondly, the physically handicapped populace of Michigan includes citizens with handicaps other than visual impairments. One project reported here details new service provided to another handicapped group, the deaf and hearing impaired.

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

URBAN ACCESS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

DOWNTOWN DETROIT LIBRARY
FOR THE BLIND AND
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
121 Gratiot
Detroit, MI 48226

Jane Hale Morgan, *Director*
(313) 224-0580

79-80	$15,100
81-82	15,100
82-83	15,485
	$45,685

A new subregional library was established in 1979 in order to provide service to blind and physically handicapped patrons in a large urban area.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To make library service accessible to the target population.
2) To integrate service to the blind and physically handicapped into the mainstream of overall service.
3) To expand library services for the target population beyond the confines of the blind and physically handicapped program.
4) To increase use of library service by the target population.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE:

In 1979, the downtown branch of the Detroit Public Library received a three year LSCA grant to establish a subregional library. The program experienced a notable success rate; in the two year period from 1980 to 1982, the program expanded its user population by 69%. Three key elements account for this growth rate. The program had direct input from the user population and those with knowledge of the user needs. Secondly, an extensive collection of materials and equipment appropriate for the users was compiled. Finally, much stress was placed on the provision of professional, personalized service in an effort to be responsive to user needs and interests.

The project has made use of an established Advisory Council made up of representatives of the user population. This group has served not only to steer and direct the program but has also been valuable in generating resources and support. While representing predominantly the blind user group, it is the intent of the library staff to expand this group to include other target population representatives, i.e., the deaf and physically handicapped.

The project has an extensive collection of special materials, equipment, and tapes to facilitate use by the blind and physically handicapped.

Noteworthy is the purchase and use of telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) which allow increased access with the deaf community. The library has linked its TDD and other communication systems to its excellent information and referral system. That system, integral to the larger Detroit Public Library System, enables the target population to find out about resources in the community and areas of interest appropriate to their needs. The system has enabled the library to expand its service capability to the user population beyond those traditionally provided by libraries. The project has attempted to focus on the needs of the user population and be responsive to those needs irrespective of whether or not they fall within the traditional scope of library services.

The blind are able to bring in personal materials for reading and/or taping by library staff or volunteers. In addition, the library has made their physical facility available for use by the target population, including such activities as senior citizen programs, social functions and meetings. It has also participated in career day programs for the blind. Library

staff has recognized the need to be available as friends to the homebound community. Such activities include responding to telephone calls from homebound users and being sensitive to the need to have someone to converse with.

In order to promote this program and to integrate it into the community, the library established community linkages with other agencies which serve the target population. Radio, television and the print media were also utilized to increase user awareness.

EVALUATION:

Statistical data gathered for evaluation purposes included circulation figures and numbers of patrons.

	Circulation Totals	Phone Calls	Walk-ins	Select For
9/12/80	1,985	601	122	136
1/12/81	9,176	1,660	279	328
1/7/82	4,560	933	195	255

Critical evaluation of data and subjective remarks indicate a need for future plans for the subregional to include an increase in staffing to allow for continued responsiveness through personalized service to users. An outreach program establishing a link with Detroit Public Schools is also desirable to better serve special education needs.

From the report of Robert McConnell

SERVICE TO THE DEAF & HEARING IMPAIRED

OAKLAND LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND
AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
32737 West Twelve Mile Road
Farmington Hills, MI 48018

G. Gordon Lewis, *Director*
(313) 553-0300

80-81 $9,700

Hearing impairment is the most prevalent chronic physical disability in the United States. Statistics also indicate that the highest percentage of the hearing impaired are located in the North Central part of the country which includes Michigan. The Oakland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (LBPH) developed a program to address the needs of this portion of their population.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To identify the deaf and hearing impaired community within the service area.
2) To provide special services and materials through the subregional for this user group.
3) To promote deaf awareness throughout the library community.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

In 1979 personnel at the Farmington Community Library recognized the need to provide improved and specialized service to its deaf and hearing impaired patrons. An LSCA grant in 1980-1981 facilitated the realization of this work.

Today the Oakland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is a leader in library service to the deaf and hearing impaired. Development of a library collection, telecommunications, interpretive programs, consultation service for library staffs and public relations programs are the products which created this leadership.

The new program attempted to serve several audiences in the Oakland County area. These included: 1) the hearing impaired of all ages; 2) persons serving the hearing impaired in various capacities; 3) hearing parents of deaf children; and 4) the general hearing population interested in hearing conservation and deafness.

A collection of material was developed for, about, and by the deaf. The purchase included over 170 books and 11 periodical subscriptions. A bibliography was also compiled on these new materials. In addition, a number of telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) were purchased. Within the library, interpreter services were provided for regular library programs in order to encourage participation by those with hearing impairments. Library staff became aware of and were able to provide information and referral services for the target audience.

In order to enhance an awareness of deafness and hearing impairments, programs were conducted for Farmington Community Library staff, as well as for other libraries in Michigan. Many awareness and training sessions were conducted for Oakland County libraries and for library professionals throughout the state. Several Farmington Community Library staff members also took course work at a local community college in sign language.

In addition to speaking engagements and training sessions, deaf service was promoted through a service brochure and newspaper releases. The newsletter *Dialog* was also used to spread information to county libraries, clubs, organizations, and individuals in the deaf community.

While continued collection development and awareness training are planned for the future, special emphasis will be given to appropriate library programs for the target audience. Audiovisual materials useful to the deaf and hearing impaired will be available; puppet shows, signed story hours and mime programs will be presented. Perhaps most important, the enthusiasm and caring toward the users' library needs by a well trained staff will continue.

EVALUATION:

The typical service-oriented statistics were gathered in order to evaluate this program. Circulation statistics were part of the overall Farmington Community Library monthly reports. The Oakland LBPH also kept a tally of community contacts, speaking engagements, and reference inquiries. As a result of this data, it is judged that not only did the target population benefit highly, but public libraries in Oakland County and Michigan, in general, did also.

From the report of Jean Frazier

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

EXPANDED SUB-REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHTENAW COUNTY LIBRARY
FOR THE BLIND AND
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
4133 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Mary Crouteau, *Director*
(313) 971-6058

77-78	$ 16,765
78-79	16,220
79-80	16,230
80-81	16,680
81-82	18,400
82-83	19,320
	$102,615

The Washtenaw County Library was selected to become a subregional library serving the blind and physically handicapped on a trial basis in 1972. Since that time, they have added both patrons and geographic areas in a very successful manner.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To expand service both geographically and through direct appeal to patrons served.
2) To provide adequate personnel to maintain service in line with enlarged service areas.
3) To expand the collection in the areas of low vision and large print materials, and the materials necessary for tape duplication services.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

With the initial development of this subregional library for the blind and physically handicapped (LBPH), the county library's responsibilities included the provision of mail as well as walk-in service to qualified persons in Washtenaw and Livingston counties. Additionally, the library was to assist patrons in the selection of reading material, publicize the new service and enlist the support of volunteer and civic groups, and to initiate activities which might enhance service in the two counties. Within two years, the number of patrons served had nearly doubled and in 1975 LSCA Title I funds were first utilized to support services. Assisted by LSCA monies, service was expanded to Monroe, Jackson and Lenawee counties. Numerous services were made available to patrons; a partial listing of these include:

- circulation of talking books (disc and cassette) by mail or to walk-in patrons
- selection of reading materials for some patrons
- maintenance of a volunteer program for recording needed materials
- visits to patrons to discuss services and equipment operation
- maintenance of deposit collections in appropriate institutions
- presentations to education community groups regarding LBPH services

The subregional staff attended numerous meetings offered by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in order to keep abreast of developments and concerns in service to the blind and physically handicapped. Within the five-county service area, workshops were also held for staff in order to acquaint them with the service available at the subregional. Workshops were also offered for volunteer tapers.

Posters and brochures distributed throughout the geographic service area were utilized to enhance awareness of LBPH services. Open houses were held at the Washtenaw County Library and radio and television spots also served to inform the community.

Judging from dramatic increases in circulation statistics and the unsolicited comments from satis-

fied users, service provided by this subregional are valued within the community. Plans for the future call for a continuance of this service, however, it is felt that without a continuation of LSCA funding or replacement state support, service to other than the Washtenaw and Livingston counties would be impossible to provide.

EVALUATION:

Circulation statistics, active reader counts and letters of appreciation from patrons and families are collected for evaluation. Dramatic rise in circulation and readership since the subregional opened indicate both a need and an appreciation for the service.

From the report of Pat Frey

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

GROWING SERVICE TO BLIND/PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

OAKLAND LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND
AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
32737 W. Twelve Mile Road
Farmington Hills, MI 48018

This subregional was started in 1974, with only 359 patrons. Since that time, patron growth has increased 380% while book circulation has grown by over 1,000%. The quality and quantity of library/information service to blind and handicapped patrons in Oakland County has increased markedly.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To develop and expand library service to the blind and physically handicapped residents of Oakland County.
2) To maintain contact with other agencies which serve this population in order to coordinate activities.
3) To support individual volunteers as well as volunteer groups who repair subregional equipment.
4) To coordinate activities and efforts with the regional library.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

With information in 1974 that Oakland County contained over 40,000 residents eligible for service to the blind and physically handicapped, the Oakland LBPH opened its doors. That first year the library had 359 patrons and circulated 4,299 books. Statistics indicate impressive growth in both patron numbers and service each year since that time.

Physically, the library is very accessible to its patrons. A large, free parking lot, ramped entrance and elevator provide access in addition to the telephone and mail options available. The library is open six days a week with evening hours also available. While the specific room locality has been changed several times in order to address the need for additional space, the 2,500 square feet now in use is none too large for staff and materials. A patron lounge area is provided and books have been color coded to facilitate browsing for those who wish to select their own titles.

The subregional provides direct and highly individualized service at the local level for patrons. Services are publicized and new users encouraged; new readers are registered and supplied with any necessary play-back equipment and instructions for use. Reader advisory service is available and patrons are also encouraged to utilize their local public libraries.

Another service is the telecommunication device (TDD) which enables deaf and hearing impaired patrons to communicate with the library for reference and referral service. In conjunction with that need a book collection suitable for the deaf, their families and interested professionals has been developed.

Subregional staff is also responsible for all outreach service in the local area. They visit homebound patrons, nursing homes and senior citizen centers. In addition, the librarian, as a member of the Farmington Area Commission on Aging, has become aware of the many organizations which can be of assistance to area handicapped patrons.

Numerous bibliographies and flyers have been prepared in order to heighten community awareness

of the services available at the Oakland LBPH. The librarian speaks frequently to community service organizations, school and church groups. Newspaper articles, radio spots and interviews complete the public relations picture for the subregional; but in addition, numerous programs are offered which relate to living with handicaps, regardless of age.

Informal staff training is continuous and bi-monthly staff meetings consist of open discussions on work procedures. All new Farmington Community Library staff receive a day-long orientation to subregional services. Local and national conferences are attended, when possible, and professional journals are followed for current trends in the field.

EVALUATION:

Statistics are collected on circulation of materials, reference phone calls, the number of walk-in patrons and the number of cassette and record players repaired and/or ready for distribution. Statistics are evaluated on a monthly basis in order to quickly uncover and solve problems and address ways to increase staff productivity. Percentage increases each year are impressive; these in combination with written and verbal comments on subregional service indicate that the lives of users and their families have been greatly enriched by this service. A majority of patrons have no alternative source for such materials and services and little contact with the outside world. Based on county population figures, the potential for growth, however, far outstrips monetary resources. It is generally agreed that a source of stable funds would be necessary in order to allow the subregional to meet its full growth potential.

From the report of Alida Geppert and Judy Steepleton

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The final segment of this report contains accounts of projects involving the establishment of specialized collections. While in two cases, LSCA funds were utilized to facilitate extended or improved library service, one project addressed the needs of a disadvantaged clientele.

As discussed in detail in the state Long-Range Program, some persons may experience educational, cultural, economic, psychological, or geographic disadvantages which prevent them from receiving library services. In the case reported here, a particular user group's linguistic isolation became a disadvantage which was addressed, in part, by the community library.

OUTDOOR EDUCATION EXTENSION SERVICE

TROY PUBLIC LIBRARY
510 West Big Beaver Road
Troy, MI 48084

[redacted], Director
(313) 524-3545

The Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of Troy operates an Outdoor Education Center for teachers, students and interested citizens. Perhaps as a natural extension or addition to this service, the Troy Public Library initiated a Reading Center located within the Education Center.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To establish a Reading Center at the Outdoor Education Center.
2) To promote utilization of such a Reading Center in a setting designed for the study of nature.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

Prior to this time, a nature center had been established by the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of Troy. Those interested in flora and fauna identification, nature trails, star gazing, bird watching, and many other specific areas of nature study utilized the Outdoor Education Center (OEC) on a monthly basis. In 1980, the Troy Public Library received an LSCA Title I grant to initiate a Reading Center to supplement the OEC.

Special materials purchased for the Center included books for all age levels, a variety of audio-visual materials, a card catalog and a portable photocopier. Staffed by the OEC naturalists, the collection was located within the OEC and convenient for visitors. The Reading Center became a valuable source of natural history material available outside the traditional public library setting and in close proximity to the actual field of study. In addition, the center enlarged cooperation between two normally separate departments of the city.

The existence of this new nature reference collection was publicized in the Parks and Recreation newsletter and in the library newsletter. Notices were also posted at the library and the Community Center. The Adult and Community Education Department was also informed.

While LSCA funding was for only a one-year period, the project has remained an ongoing one. The collection grows on a steady basis through library purchases and donations. It is noteworthy that for a comparatively small amount of money, a large number of people have gained access to much specialized and valuable information.

EVALUATION:

In order to initially evaluate the program, the OEC naturalist and several staff members kept monthly reports to determine what groups, how many and for what purpose the Reading Center was used. All of the many programs held in the Reading Center either used the materials directly or referred to that material as a source of further study. Statistics were kept on the number of attendees at all programs. The statistics showed a continual rise in attendance.

There is also little doubt, based on overall impressions from teachers, students and the general citizenry, that the new Reading Center was very positively received.

From the report of Beverly Papai

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

FILM AVAILABILITY EXPANDED

SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN
REGIONAL FILM LIBRARY
3700 S. Custer Road
Monroe, MI 48161

Bernard A. Margolis, *Director*
(313) 241-5722

75-76	$100,000
76-77	50,000
78-79	100,000
79-80	50,000
80-81	50,000
81-82	50,000
	$400,000

In 1976 representatives from public libraries in a nine-county area of southeast Michigan met to lay the plans for one of four regional film libraries within the state. This group determined that a real need existed to provide backup 16mm film service.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To develop a collection of feature length films available to public libraries within the region.
2) To encourage interlibrary cooperation and provide a broad base for circulation of 16mm films.
3) To provide a broad selection of materials to participating libraries in a cost effective manner.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

In southeastern Michigan, film librarians and public library administrators met representing the nine counties which were targeted for inclusion in the Southeast Michigan Regional Film Library. These libraries determined the need and emphasis of providing backup 16mm film service to serve as a supplement to the film collections already available in the area. The need was determined to be greatest in developing a feature film collection which would serve primarily and most importantly as a resource for public libraries in the programming area. The regional film library structure was set up to provide loan of the film resources to individual participating library systems followed by cooperatives and individual public libraries.

A centralized 16mm feature circulation system was maintained. The feature films were delivered from a central booking site (Monroe County Library System) via United Parcel Service on a daily basis to the individual requesting library. The individual libraries bore the responsibility of returning the films to their library system/cooperative headquarters. From that point films were returned to the Monroe County Library System to fill reservations for other requesting libraries. Films were limited to public library use and were utilized both for library programming purposes as well as showings by groups and individuals. Local libraries were asked to meet equipment needs from their own resources. The Monroe County Library System provided the full range of centralized services from inspection to film cleaning and film repair. After each five circulations films were cleaned. After each use films were inspected to guarantee a high quality of film showing.

The regional film library operated with a film selection committee. Primarily, feature-length titles of 16mm films were both leased and purchased. Descriptive catalogs of film holdings were produced. The non-theatrical lease of feature-length materials was new for both the public library community and the film industry. The Southeast Michigan Regional Film Library was at the forefront of the leasing of feature films for public library use. The film collection included an emphasis on entertainment materials, children's materials and films that represented the various genre of American film.

Looking toward the future, the Monroe County Library System Board has agreed to continue funding the personnel and maintenance activities involved in the Southeast Michigan Regional Film Library. Cooperative delivery vehicles will be interfacing at various points to permit the delivery and return of

regional film items without any additional transportation expenses. With the expiration of many feature film leases, the collection will be shrinking to approximately one-third its original size. With the structure of a new delivery arrangement, the amount of time required to loan films will triple. The results of the diminished collection and the increased time for each loan will mean that collection usage will drop substantially. Coupled with these factors and the general "aging" of the collection in both content and condition, a significant diminishment of regional film library use is expected. It is hoped that other sources of funding can be secured in order to maintain this popular service at the level to which patrons have become accustomed.

EVALUATION:

The principle evaluation technique utilized was the gathering of film circulation statistics. Data on the number of individual films loaned, the number of showings of those films, as well as the total audience for each film was gathered. Many films loaned to the individual libraries were used several times with multiple showings in their community. Evaluation results included the following conclusions:

1) The regional film library was consistently unable to keep up with the demands on its collection. Rather than diminishing, demand for materials steadily increased.
2) A centralized collection of materials as costly as 16mm films was the most cost effective manner in which to provide them to the library community.

Circulation statistics were collected. A statewide questionnaire was developed for the regional film libraries and anecdotal information over the course of the several grants were utilized as a means of determining the effectiveness of the film service program. The statewide questionnaire proved that it was impossible for the regional film library to meet the demand for feature film materials. The centralized film collection approach, however, proved to be the most acceptable means of maintaining a feature collection of this type and made the best use of the film resources in the region.

The conclusion in reviewing statistics collected and in plotting use of the regional film materials indicates quite clearly that the project has been a great success. Also concluded is that the cost of acquisitions and transportation for the maintenance of a 16mm film collection is high. While the benefits received far outweigh the expenditures, it is apparent that in times of limited resources such a service without state or federally assisted funding cannot continue to effectively exist. The governing board of the Southeast Michigan Regional Film Library has continually evaluated the question of whether a centralized approach to the circulation of 16mm feature films was superior to a deposit or distributed collection. A centralized approach has consistently guaranteed the best access to the most member libraries and most successfully met the goal of providing feature film material in support of library programming activities.

From the report of Don Leaf

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COLLECTION

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
14200 Oak Park Boulevard
Oak Park, MI 48237

[redacted]
(313) [redacted]-7230

80-81 $2,500

The existence of a growing Russian immigrant community within the city of Oak Park brought the need for appropriate library material within the public library.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To acquire and circulate Russian language books in order to address the needs of a specific portion of the local community.

2) To secure, in particular, books written by dissident Russian authors and not available in the Soviet Union.

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

The city of Oak Park has experienced a significant influx in Russian immigrants; in 1979, it was estimated that 30 immigrant families had settled in the community and at least that many more would be added within the next few years. Although generally well educated, these new citizens did not have a strong command of the English language. It was very difficult for them to take advantage of recreational and informational materials available at the Oak Park Public Library even though they were especially interested in reviewing the work of dissident Russian authors available to them in this country.

As a result of this need, the library obtained an LSCA grant to establish a usable Russian language collection which was to include books, periodicals and newspapers. Materials for this collection were identified and selected in a variety of ways. Library patrons were queried for recommendations. Staff from the Foreign Language Department at the Detroit Public Library supplied sources for purchasing materials. Items were obtained from publishers of Russian language materials in Washington, D.C., Ann Arbor, Los Angeles and New York City. A Russian-speaking staff member helped in interpreting supplier catalogs and in translating requests of patrons.

One unusual problem experienced in the project was the poor quality of materials received. While the new collection was an immediate success, many of the books had to be rebound after only two or three circulations. It was also found that many items borrowed were not returned when due. Once an item had been borrowed and read, it was frequently loaned to another family member or friend without first returning it to the library. It was also believed that because of the language barrier, many borrowers did not fully understand library rules and regulations. In addition, it was thought that some of the immigrants viewed the library as "the government" and were fearful of dealings with the library. Thus, the collection experienced an unexpected high loss rate and funding was spent more quickly and for greater numbers of replacement volumes than had been anticipated.

While funding had stopped through LSCA, library staff sees a real continuing need for this collection and is soliciting funding from local community agencies. This unique library project was both well used and appreciated.

EVALUATION:

In order to evaluate the success of the project, circulation records and reserves were examined. These and an unfortunately high loss rate indicated success. Discussions with borrowers and outside helper agencies also indicated a high rate of success.

From the report by Arthur Woodford

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

FILMS TO REACH A WIDE AUDIENCE

EASTERN MICHIGAN FILM REGION
Mideastern Michigan Library Cooperative
1026 E. Kearsley
Flint, MI 48502

Eugene Griffel, *Director*
(313) 232-7119

75-76	$100,000
76-77	50,000
77-78	100,000
78-79	50,000
79-80	50,000
80-81	50,000
81-82	25,000
	$425,000

The Eastern Michigan Film Region was organized in 1976 encompassing the public libraries located in and around the thumb area of Michigan. Four library cooperative areas—originally five systems—formed an informed, flexible organization for purchasing, distributing and rotating films.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To provide a collection of films that enable a library cooperative area to offer initial film service or support the existing film service.
2) To provide popular, feature-length 16mm films (with preference toward color films) of interest to general adult audiences and children.
3) To establish a system to successfully rotate and maintain the entire film collection.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Eastern Michigan Film Region is composed of four library cooperatives each with its own set of unique needs. General groups and audiences were the primary target populations, keeping in mind the needs of children, aged, handicapped, business, social and religious groupings. Prior to 1976, film service in this geographic area was very limited, with only the largest public libraries having collections.

Four separate collections of popular 16mm feature-length films would rotate every four months from one cooperative area to another. Since each collection was comprised of different titles, a library cooperative would never have the same collection during the same period of time within a four year period.

Seven LSCA Title I grants totaling $425,000 were used to secure films, purchase supplies and meet repair costs. Each library cooperative assumed responsibilities for specific activities that included repairing and inspecting, processing and checking, purchasing and accounting, and annotating and catalog printing. Each library cooperative area was also responsible for the handling, scheduling and distributing of films among members, as well as local publicity.

Each cooperative area assumed specific responsibilities in supporting this project. Initially, Flint Public Library performed all tasks, but it was quickly determined that certain tasks needed to be divided among all cooperatives. Some assignments have changed, but during the project the most common pattern was as follows:

Blue Water Library Cooperative—Repairing and inspecting used films.

Capital Library Cooperative—Processing and checking new films.

Mideastern Library Cooperative—Fiscal management and purchasing.

White Pine Library Cooperative—Annotating and film catalog printing.

A general policy was developed for the collection. Films were selected for purchase by knowledgeable representatives from the various cooperatives. Films were avoided which were less than eight minutes long, black and white, or silent. Only single copies of titles were ordered. Interloaning between cooperatives during the four month loan periods was restricted to special situations. Finally, at the conclusion of each four month period, one cooperative assumed responsibility for shifting all four rotating collections.

Two separate workshops were held for library staff at the beginning of the project. A workshop was developed to explain the new film service program, how it would work, assigned responsibilities, film scheduling and handling procedures, etc. Another workshop involved librarians from Macomb County. Macomb staff discussed their experiences in providing film services, problems and successes.

EVALUATION:

The development of a film region provided a system whereby local public libraries could offer, although limited, films to their patrons. During the period of the project, local libraries were continuously surveyed for their comments and recommended changes. Letters and verbal comments overwhelmingly favored the approach used in operating the film region.

In the first year of the project, film usage was slow even though newspaper advertisements were placed. Word-of-mouth awareness significantly increased the utilization of the service as years passed, however.

Each library cooperative handled publicity with their local library members. The film catalog enabled each public library member to inform local users of current available films or films that would become available in future months.

Although statistics are not available for each year of operation, the following data is presented:

Year	Films Added	Circulation	Showings	Attendance
1975-76*	n/a	2,468	3,060	130,343
1976-77	n/a	7,977	12,629	543,712
1977-78	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1978-79	113	22,409	33,145	944,240
1979-80	34	29,614	44,533	1,284,879
1980-81	57	30,057	44,899	1,282,631
1981-82	Not completed at time of report.			

*Period covered is 4/1/76 thru 10/31/76.

Even with incomplete data, over 92,500 circulations, 138,200 showings and 4,185,800 persons have benefited from this film service.

The above statistics provide evidence of tremendous growth in services over the last several years. Total film services seemed to level out during 1980-81. Statistics provide an important basis for deciding the value of this service to the public. Input from staff, comments from users, and letters of support from various groups provide a sound basis for determining the success of this project.

The Eastern Michigan Film Region has served the film needs of over 5,000,000 persons during the past seven years. In many instances, persons that had limited or no access to films now could obtain film services. Many public libraries could add or expand existing programs, reaching out in new ways to local users.

Three out of the four library cooperatives participating in the film region have opted to carry on the service with their own funds after fiscal year 1982-83. The three cooperatives continuing are more or less equal in population, while the fourth cooperative that is not continuing has considerably less population, and thus less use of the films.

From the report of Donald C. Leaf

VIDEOCASSETTE SERVICE

CAPITAL LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
407 N. Cedar
Mason, MI 48854

Richard Douglass, *Director*
(517) 676-2147

81-82	$17,210
82	7,475
	$24,685

The development of a core videocassette collection for cooperative members has attracted new patrons and created a broader concept of library service.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To develop and expand a base collection of circulating videocassettes.
2) To provide a videocassette player for each member library.
3) To develop a workable plan to rotate videocassette collections to member libraries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Using LSCA Title I funds, the Capital Library Cooperative established a videocassette service available to all member libraries. First-year monies were utilized to purchase a videocassette player for each local library and to develop a core collection of cassettes to be circulated throughout the area. Care was taken when selecting cassette titles to cover as broad a range as possible of subject interests and film vintages. A plan was set in place to rotate ten to fifteen cassettes to each member library on a two-month basis.

A maintenance program was developed to systematically service the players and machine damage continues to be minimal. Local library staffs cover operational techniques with borrowers and an easy-to-read card of instructions accompanies each player as it is loaned.

Several problems developed due to this new service. Some local libraries, already understaffed, suffer from the additional traffic the cassette collections have created. In addition, a uniform check-out procedure is needed; some libraries require deposits while others charge a rental fee for the videocassettes.

From a more positive point of view, however, the video service has generally been a great success. Flyers and newspaper articles attracted many new patrons. New users often learned of other information services of value to them through the library, and old users have revised their perceptions of the traditionally book-oriented library.

EVALUATION:

Circulation figures and patrons' comments confirm the success of the videocassette program. Several local libraries are purchasing cassette titles in order to develop in-house collections and some are considering the addition of second cassette players.

This new service has successfully reached many patrons within the Capital Library Cooperative area. The final evidence of success, however, lies in the fact that monies to continue funding of the program are now a permanent part of the cooperative budget.

From the report of Jean Frazier

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES

STERLING HEIGHTS PUBLIC LIBRARY
40255 Dodge Park Road
Sterling Heights, MI 48078

Shelagh Klein, *Director*
(313) 977-6280

81-82	$ 7,724

WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
5951 Beebe Street
Warren, MI 48092

Lawrence Davenport, *Director*
(313) 264-8720

79-80	$ 8,545
80-81	8,545
81-82	8,596
	$25,686

Requirements for a major urban resource library include: a public library located in a city with 100,000 or more population; overall collection size a minimum of 200,000 volumes and/or an annual circulation of at least 300,000 volumes; and a minimum of one special collection which is unique. Major urban resource libraries must serve the entire public library cooperative area in which they are located. Grant monies are for materials only and are in addition to the regular materials budget.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To expand the library collections.
2) To strengthen those areas considered weak within the collections.
3) To increase usage at both libraries.
4) To better respond to demands for interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing by non-resident patrons.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The demographic area of south Macomb County includes a heavy concentration of population in Warren and Sterling Heights. Cross district borrowing is frequent between these two city public libraries and with surrounding suburbs. Both Warren and Sterling Heights Public Libraries receive heavy use by students of Macomb Community College, medical institutions and clinics located in the area. Both of these libraries provide primary support to the interloan service within the Library Cooperative of Macomb.

The Warren Public Library completed a major inventory and weeding project in 1979. The collections of the main library and the four neighborhood branches were older and it was determined that updating was critical in the areas of science, technology and computer science.

The Sterling Heights Public Library was ten years old at the time of this LSCA grant. In October of 1979 the collection was moved to a new facility with 32,000 square feet. The Sterling Heights Public Library felt that the most judicious expenditure of grant monies would be in the retrospective purchase of "classic" titles in subject areas to add depth to such a new collection.

In addition, Sterling Heights Public Library had identified a large population of Polish-speaking people in that community. Some grant monies were earmarked to develop a core collection in the Polish language; bibliographies were published to advertise this collection. Response from the community was excellent.

The Sterling Heights Public Library also developed a consumer collection and held an "Urban Foxfire" series of programs to correspond with this collection. The speaker demonstrated how to build a patio with

bricks, build a wall, and install windows and electricity. The series was well attended.

Both libraries highlighted the LSCA grant awards in newspaper articles, and radio spots emphasized interloan service and resource sharing. The Library Cooperative of Macomb was made aware of progress through Directors' Council meetings.

EVALUATION:

As both libraries were able to increase their collection sizes, there was a proportionate increase in the number of materials circulated and the number of persons served internally within each community and by interlibrary loan.

Unfortunately, one of the quantitative criteria was not collectible, since the Library Cooperative of Macomb did not keep interloan statistics before November, 1981. However, staff at both libraries felt that with the addition of materials to these collections, the fill-rate for interlibrary loan was much higher.

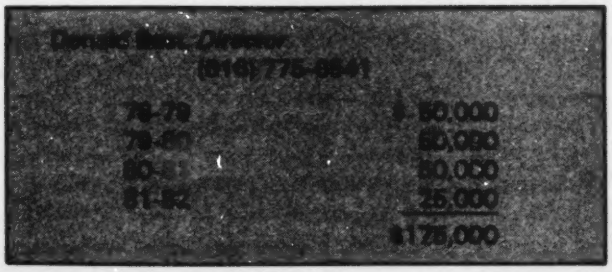
Both libraries expended grant monies in both the adult and juvenile areas of the collections. Staff felt that they were able to meet all of the desired objectives and that the value of the grants will continue to be felt as long as these materials are part of the collections.

From the report of Beverly Papai

LSCA
Library Services and Construction Act

FILM COLLECTION TO REACH THE NORTHLAND

MICHIGAN NORTH FILM REGION
Mid-Michigan Library League
411 S. Lake Street
Cadillac, MI 49601



The northern portion of the Lower Peninsula and the entire Upper Peninsula had only limited access to 16mm films prior to the development of the Michigan North Film Region in 1975.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To have available at participating cooperatives a selection of 16mm films which can be borrowed by residents of the area for personal or group use.
2) To have available at participating cooperatives a selection of 16mm films which can be borrowed by libraries in the area for use in library film programs.
3) To cooperate with the Regional Educational Media Center (REMC) film purchasing program in order to obtain the best discounts on film purchases.
4) To develop a rotation plan to facilitate the availability of a variety of films throughout the year at each cooperative.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The population of the Upper Peninsula and the northern half of the Lower Peninsula was without access to 16mm films with the exception of a limited collection at the Mid-Peninsula Library Federation. A few other agencies provided films, but cost frequently made obtaining them impossible for many borrowers. In 1975 four regional film libraries were organized to supplement film library service to public libraries in Michigan. In order to address this specific geographic need, the Michigan North Film Region, encompassing 111 public libraries in forty-four counties, was established.

Originally, six library cooperatives and the Traverse City Public Library (which withdrew in 1982) participated in the region. Each location received a collection of 16mm films covering a variety of subjects and of interest to a wide age group. The size of the collections were dependent upon population served within each cooperative area. The films were kept for four months and then rotated to another area. The headquarters in Cadillac maintained a collection of titles for library use only in addition to any film series which would be of most benefit to the viewer if seen as a unit. Headquarters also maintained film checking/cleaning equipment and repair supplies in order to maintain the collection in good condition.

Included with each rotating collection of films was printed material which described each film, its length, date and other relevant information. Each cooperative was then responsible for additional public relations work. Within the cooperative area, local public libraries were, however, sent lists of the film annotations and patrons wishing catalogs were usually able to get them at most cooperatives.

Staff training was also the responsibility of each cooperative. Several cooperatives elected to sponsor workshops on using audiovisual equipment and most local libraries received assistance and ideas on the possible utilization of films for group programs.

EVALUATION:

Circulation statistics gathered from cooperatives provide the most impressive evidence regarding the success of the regional film collection; while in 1976-77, 2,897 films were circulated to reach 126,146 patrons; in 1981-82, 11,816 films were circulated to an audience of 442,157. Between 1975

and 1982, $425,000 in LSCA Title I funds were utilized to create and expand this film collection. Now, although federal funds are no longer available, the success of the collection and the demands which continue, indicate that the need still exists. It is anticipated that the cooperatives will contribute funds in order to enable the present collection to be maintained and perhaps, to allow for modest growth over the coming years.

From the report of Kay Elzinga